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In Time

# Air Conditioning & REFRIGERATION



# NEWS

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## APPLIANCE REPAIR SHOP CAN MAKE OVERTIME CHARGES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—When an appliance repair shop specifically offers to do a repair job in overtime hours, the customer requests such a special service, and the work is actually done during overtime hours by mechanics who are paid time and a half, the Repair Shop may in most cases charge one and one-half times its regular customers' hourly rate.

This interpretation applies where the seller in March, 1942, the base period under the services regulation (Maximum Price Regulation No. 165), actually made an extra charge for overtime labor or where he did not regularly supply any overtime labor in March.

In the first case, the repair shop has its overtime charge in March as a ceiling price. In the second case, where no overtime was regularly supplied in March, the special overtime service now becomes a new or different service, and the maximum price for it is determined either by the nearest competitor's charges or by the use of the regular percentage margin mark-up formula in Order 165.

The only case in which the special charge cannot be made is where the repair shop regularly worked overtime in March without making any distinction in its charges for regular hours and overtime hours.

In all cases, overtime work at an extra charge must be specifically authorized by the customer, and the extra charge cannot be made merely because employees are worked overtime to finish a job which the customer intended to have done within regular hours.

## WATER COOLER INDUSTRY ASKS RE-OPENING OF PRODUCTION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Reopening the production of drinking water coolers for essential civilian use on land was recommended by the Water Cooler Industry Advisory Committee at its meeting with WPB and other governmental officials in Washington on May 18.

The amount of critical material that would be required to meet the growing demand for drinking water coolers was discussed in detail at the meeting. Copper and steel requirements were gone into thoroughly and it was pointed out to Committee members that restricted stocks of both metals might have to be used to put through a satisfactory production program.

The advisability of relaxing standards to permit a single model, flexible enough in capacity to allow the use of condensing units of special design now in idle inventories, was considered by Committee members. It was pointed out that the condensing units in question were built for highly specialized luxury items of equipment on which production has been discontinued under the terms of General Limitation Order L-38. Their use in a standardized item, if practicable, was therefore highly desirable.

## Dept. of Agriculture Seeks Locker Plant Construction

### WPB To Give Answer Within Next 2 Weeks

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27—The Materials Requirements Committee of the War Production Board today received a recommendation from the Department of Agriculture for the construction and equipping of a specified number of new refrigerated locker plants and extension of existing plants.

No immediate action was taken by the Material Requirements Committee, which asked for time to study the question of the availability of the materials which would be needed for such construction. Action by the Materials Requirements Committee on this matter can be expected within two weeks, it was stated.

The report of the sub-committee of the Senate Agricultural Committee investigating the locker plant situation was included in the justifications of the recommendation of the Department of Agriculture, which as a claimant agency brought the matter before the Materials Requirements Committee.

It is understood that construction of the new plants would be limited to isolated rural communities where inadequate transportation exists. All applications for priorities for the construction of such new plants would be made first to the War Food Administration of the Department of Agriculture.

## Council Sought Govt. Help On Service Problem

WASHINGTON—Going to bat for the refrigeration service man, the National Refrigeration War Council met here May 20 and 21 with the object of trying to awaken official Washington to the dangers of nationwide refrigeration failures this summer.

With its full roster present the Council, led by Chairman John Wyllie, interviewed War Production Board executives relative to the freer production and distribution of refrigeration parts. They also interviewed Selective Service with reference to getting deferments for more service men.

In the latter case, according to Lt. Col. Griffith of Selective Service Headquarters all has been done that can be done "short of an act of Congress."

He pointed out that refrigeration service men were "on the list" of deferrable essential workers, and from that point on it's up to the local draft boards. If they choose to ignore "the list" there's nothing much can be done about it.

At the War Production Board the Council met with Sterling Smith, chief of the refrigeration and air conditioning section, and R. W. Charles

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## Locker Plant Supply Group Is Organized

CHICAGO—Formation of a new association of locker plant equipment manufacturers, dealers and suppliers was accomplished at a meeting of 50 representatives of these groups held at the Lake Shore Athletic Club here on Sunday, May 23, the meeting having been called to consider reports on the recent Senate Agricultural sub-committee hearings investigating the present status of the frozen food locker plant field.

Reports given at the Chicago meeting of those who attended the Senate hearings were highly optimistic and pointed to an early resumption of ac-

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This is the bulletin issue of the News. More details on the news stories plus special features in next week's full size issue.



## CORRECTION

Restriction Is on Sale of Used Units Over 3-hp.

In the news story in the May 24 issue under the headline "Ban on Air Conditioning Repairs Is Lifted; Other Changes Made in L-38" one paragraph read as follows:

"Prohibits sale of air conditioning and refrigerating equipment of 3 hp. or larger by any person, except on an authorized order."

This paragraph should have read:

"Prohibits sale of USED air conditioning and refrigerating equipment of 3 hp. or larger by any person, except on authorized order."

The original error was made in the WPB news release which interpreted the amendments to order L-38.

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## Locker Plant Suppliers Form Association; Report From Washington Is Optimistic

(Concluded from Page 1, Column 3)

tivity in the construction of new locker plants, and in the extension of existing plants. Based on information obtained from various government departments since the hearings ended, on May 12, consensus among those reporting on the hearings was that a substantial number of new plants and plant extensions, probably touching the four figure mark, will be authorized in the near future.

Unique feature of the anticipated authorization may be the establishment of a "Metal Bank," earmarking the required metals exclusively for locker plant use. Also likely, it was reported, is a restriction on the size of the community in which new plants may be built, limiting such construction to cities of less than 25,000, and possibly to those of less than 15,000 or even 10,000 population.

Organization of the new association, to be known as the Frozen Food Locker Manufacturers and Suppliers Assn., was decided upon as a move to provide unified representation of participating groups in contacts with government agencies and the public, to establish general policies and construction standards, to keep members informed of new developments affecting the field, and to offer ideas and assistance to members in matters of plant construction and extensions.

The new association will be independent of the 1,600-member National Frozen Food Locker Assn., composed largely of plant operators, although it is expected that some firms in the new group will maintain existing memberships in the NFFLA, and as a matter of industry welfare, the new association will work with the plant operators, it is stated.

L. A. De More, of Dole Refrigerating Co., Chicago, was elected president of the new association, George Foerstner, of the Amana Society, Amana, Iowa, treasurer, and R. R. Farquhar, of Omaha, Neb., secretary. Peter A. Bove, of the law firm of Bove, Billado & Dick, Rutland, Vt., who has been active in representing Vermont farm cooperative groups in Washington discussions of locker plant construction applications during the past year, and who was instrumental in establishing the need for the recent Senate hearings, will act as the Washington spokesman for the association pending definite government action on the locker situation.

Tracing the history of the locker industry's contacts with the government during the past year, Mr. De More, who acted as chairman of the

Chicago meeting, stated that up until the calling of the Senate sub-committee hearings early this month the outlook for plant extensions and construction had been consistently negative. Only a handful of applications for new plant construction have been approved during this period, he explained, and since the hearings were called, all applications have been held up. This has created a tremendous backlog of activity which now awaits release.

Recent publicity in the public press, coupled with the demand of rural families for additional locker space as a means of conserving food, transportation and manpower have again brought the industry to the attention of the public and Congress, he stated. Recognizing these circumstances, the Senate hearings were called by Senator Aiken, of Vermont, as a means of thoroughly investigating industry and public claims that additional plant construction at this time would be of significant value.

Reports on the Senate hearings were presented to the Chicago meeting by Mr. Farquhar, Mr. Bove, Mr. Foerstner, C. F. Mohr, locker manufacturer of Aurora, Ill. and Ray Thorpe, all of whom attended the investigation.

"Prospects for construction of new plants now look good for the first time," stated Mr. Farquhar in commenting on the 300 pages of testimony taken at the Senate hearings.

"This is a decided change in outlook from what we have known in the past year," he continued, "during which efforts of the group meeting here today to bring the importance of new plant construction to the government's attention has met with consistent rebuff."

"Our efforts to bring the matter up for action last year were, unfortunately, disconnected and largely not resultful, due mainly to the ever-changing picture and changes in personnel among the responsible government agencies."

"We who are interested in the extension of plants have not had consistent representation. While the NFFLA has done a good job in Washington in presenting its problem to the government, the bulk of their work has been directed toward favorable action for existing plants. This is natural, for membership in the NFFLA is largely composed of plant operators, and we as manufacturers' committee of that association have not, because of our limited representation in the association, been adequately represented in the Washington picture."

## All Used Consumers Goods, Including Furniture, May Get New Price Controls

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Office of Price Administration's program to bring used and reconditioned furniture and other used consumer durable goods under a new overall regulation won approval generally at a trade meeting attended by 23 industry representatives from different parts of the country, mainly the eastern section.

OPA was commended at the meeting for seeking to bring this used merchandise, now under the General Maximum Price Regulation, under an improved form of price control.

A tentative draft of the proposed new regulation for a group of used merchandise lines has been prepared, although all of the articles to be controlled by it have not yet been finally selected. It is proposed to have these articles sold at maximum prices that will be specified percentages of the prices for the articles when new, if the new article is on sale today. Otherwise specified percentages of prices of similar articles are to be employed.

Present at the meeting were retailers of used and reconditioned furniture, home furnishings, stoves, bedding, floor coverings, store and office fixtures, small electrical appliances, small firearms and musical instruments.

These, and other used merchandise not already given specific price regulations, have highest March 1942 prices as present ceilings under the General Maximum Price Regulation.

Specific regulations already in effect provide dollars-and-cents ceilings on seven lines of used merchandise, namely, tires and tubes, household mechanical refrigerators, typewriters, vacuum cleaners and attachments, egg cases and component parts, metal

coil and flat bedsprings, and domestic washing machines.

Industry representatives emphasized the greater demand for used commodities, now that production of many new lines has been restricted. Some retailers present indicated that, on a limited number of items which require great expense for rebuilding and reconditioning, more consideration should be given by OPA to the specified percentages of new prices allowed as the maximum prices. OPA representatives promised to consider this factor.

Present at the meeting were: Stanley S. Gold, of Gold Furniture Co., Huntingdon, W. Va.; Frank C. Daniel, Jr., of National Rifle Assn., Joe Farren, of Homer L. Kitt Co., Lewis N. Hill, of Albert Pick Co., Inc., Isadore Kasuett, of Capitol Furniture Co., George Miller, of Union Beauty Barber Supply, Inc., C. A. Parker, of Parker-Whelen Co., Inc., and Samuel Del Vecchio, of Peoples Hardware Stores, Washington, D. C.; John A. Wagner, of Lucas Bros., Inc., David B. Sonneborn, of Howard Furniture & Carpet Co., and S. M. Barnett, of Reliable Stores Corp., Baltimore; Frank D'Suppo, of Tripoli Beauty & Barber Supplies, Thurman B. Dubin, of Dubin Co., and Hanz Tabis, of Dabin Co., Philadelphia; Israel B. Brodie, of Reliable Stores Corp., Sol Edelman, of Sachs Quality Furniture Co., Harry Kaplin, of Veribest Gas Range, M. I. Behrens, Jr., of Ludwig Baumann, Jack Siegel, of Eastern Store and Range Assn., Saymoor Nathan, of Charles S. Nathan, Inc., Mack Pawliger, of Unity Store Co., M. Turman, of Metwee Office Equipment, and Sol S. Well, of Eastern Stove and Range Assn., of New York.

## Council Works on Service Situation

(Concluded from Page 1, Column 2)

of the Industrial Machinery Division. Mr. Smith is, of course, aware of the problem and is highly anxious to cooperate to the limit of his powers.

As a result of these interviews the Council believes that a big job must yet be done—especially with the War Manpower Commission—to arouse "somebody in Washington" to the dangers facing the nation from food spoilage as a result of refrigeration breakdowns in coming months.

Next meeting of the Council will be in Cleveland in conjunction with the American Society of Refrigerating Engineers meeting.

Members of the Council include representatives of the Air Conditioning & Refrigerating Machinery Association, American Society of Refrigerating Engineers, Commercial Refrigerator Manufacturers Association, Refrigeration Equipment Manufacturers Association, Refrigeration Supply Jobbers Association, and Standard Refrigeration Compressor Association.

## More Raw Material Available For 'Freon'

WASHINGTON, D. C.—General Preference Order M-41 was amended May 20 by WPB to permit greater quantities of chlorinated hydrocarbon solvents for civilian uses.

(Chlorinated hydrocarbon solvents are used in the manufacture of "Freon" refrigerants and cleaning compounds, in charging fire extinguishers, in grain fumigation, the processing and manufacturing of food and chemicals.)

The order provides that a person requiring chlorinated hydrocarbon solvents for any use for which a preference rating of B-2 is assigned under the order may receive in any month not more than his average monthly consumption during the base period of the year ending Sept. 30, 1941.

A user of carbon tetrachloride having a B-2 rating under the order may receive delivery in any month of up to 150% of his average monthly consumption during the base period.

These allotments may be obtained for civilian uses after all military requirements have been fulfilled.

The amended order eliminates certification to WPB by purchasers on Form PD-127.

## Dollar Limit Raised On PD-1A Applications

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In line with its policy of decentralization, the WPB has raised the dollar limit of PD-1A applications processed in the field from \$100 to \$500, effective May 8.

Beginning May 8, all PD-1A applications involving not more than \$500 worth of material on which priority assistance is requested have been processed in either the District or Regional Offices according to the direction of the respective Regional Directors, except where specifically otherwise directed by the Director of the Distribution Bureau.

In all other cases, PD-1A applications have been forwarded by each field office to Washington, D. C., for routing in accordance with the regular procedure for processing such forms in Washington.

## Woman Incorporates Calif. Service Concern

SAN FERNANDO, Calif.—San Fernando Valley Refrigeration and Electric Service Co. is the firm name under which Barbara Jardene has published an intention to conduct business at 135 North Maclay avenue, San Fernando.

## Farm Group Seeks All Refrigerators

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The remaining household mechanical refrigerators in the government's "stockpile" should be sold to farmers, asserts Clyde T. Ellis, executive manager of the National Rural Electric Cooperative association.

Farmers need the refrigerators more than war workers living in cities, Ellis declared, because he reasons that the war worker can get ice deliveries and stores are handy.

The declaration by Ellis drew a reply in the form of a letter from J. A. Krug, WPB program vice chairman, who said that civilian allocations of refrigerators are based on "very essential requirements such as hospitals, doctors, day nurseries, medical and public health laboratories, institutions, and persons having certain afflictions."

The organization which Ellis manages is an association of Rural Electrification Administrative cooperatives. He says 100,000 more farm homes are being hooked up with power lines under an REA expansion recently authorized by the WPB, and "those folks want refrigerators."

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## WPB Outlines New Order of Ratings Alter Urges Jobbers Back Training Program

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Use of allotment numbers as an up-rating device for obtaining non-controlled materials will end on June 30, 1943, the Controlled Materials Plan Division of the WPB has announced today. This action was taken in CMP Regulation No. 3, as amended.

Orders placed during the second quarter, accompanied by preference rating and allotment number, will continue to be "up-rated" orders. However, the application of an allotment number to a rated order after June 30, 1943, will not have any effect on the rating.

For example, an order placed in June with a rating of AA-2X to which an allotment number is applied in July, and an order placed in July with a rating of AA-2X and bearing an allotment number, will both be deemed equal in rating to orders rated AA-2X to which no allotment number or symbol is applied.

This means that the top preference ratings for orders placed after June 30, 1943, will be: AAA, AA-1, AA-2, AA-2X, AA-3, AA-4, AA-5, etc., regardless of whether or not they are accompanied by allotment numbers.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Harry Alter, president of the National Refrigeration Supply Jobbers Assn., was a guest at the meeting May 16 in the Ft. Des Moines hotel of the Midwest Refrigeration Supply Jobbers Assn. and led the group in a discussion of current problems.

He urged the jobbers present to get behind an organized training program for refrigeration servicemen to repair the tremendous manpower shortage which exists. The N.R.S.J.A. president praised the WPB for its cooperation in trying to give the industry what it needed to meet civilian requirements. Following a luncheon there was a general discussion of the various problems of the jobbers and manufacturers.

## Several Radio Set Parts Standardized

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Several components of home radio sets are standardized by Limitation Order L-293, issued May 22 by WPB. Starting July 1, dry electrolytic and fixed paper-dielectric condensers and power and audio transformers and reactors will be produced under standards fixed by the order.

The production of home radio receivers stopped April 23, 1942, but parts are still manufactured for replacement. Standardization permits the manufacture of these parts with a minimum use of critical materials. The standard parts will carry brand names.

When standard parts are not suitable for particular radio sets, the WPB may authorize the manufacture of components which do not meet the specifications of the order.

## The Priorities Quiz

(AIR CONDITIONING & REFRIGERATION NEWS, with the aid of a man who is actually engaged in handling much priorities work, will attempt to answer questions from readers about priorities problems. The editors will not guarantee to answer all questions, nor can they guarantee that the answers will be legally perfect, but an effort will be made to provide a guide to correct procedure wherever possible.)

### Do Jobbers' Orders Need An Allotment Symbol?

Q. We would like to inquire as to your understanding on the filling of refrigeration jobbers' orders where there is no Controlled Materials Plan number. As you know, no arrangements have been made to allot any material to civilian refrigeration in the form of an allotment number.

A. We presume you are speaking of the purchase of fabricated parts for the repair of existing refrigeration equipment. In general these repair parts are classed as "B" items under the CMP. You do not need an allotment reference to purchase "B" products. The manufacturer is not restricted in the sale of his "B" products to orders bearing allotment numbers only.

The sale of "B" products is still controlled by preference ratings and not allotment symbols. In purchasing a "B" product, the only advantage in having an allotment symbol in addition to a preference rating is that the order with both the rating and the allotment symbol will take precedence over the order with a rating only. The addition of an allotment symbol to a preference rating has the effect of increasing the rating by half a grade; for example, AA-2X plus allotment number is higher than AA-2X without allotment but lower than AA-1 without allotment. The addition of the allotment symbol has no other effect on the purchase of the "B" product.

Your purchases of parts, therefore, under P-126 or any of the other preference rating orders will not suffer greatly because of the absence of an allotment symbol on your orders.

It should be remembered that the purchase of controlled raw materials—copper, steel, aluminum—for service work presents a different problem. In this case, it is necessary to file an application on Form CMP-4B with the refrigeration Section of the War Production Board in Temporary Building "E," Washington, D. C. They will review your application and, in proper cases, give you an allotment reference on which to buy specified quantities. Up to July 1, 1943, under the terms of CMP Regulation No. 4, small quantities of controlled materials may still be purchased from warehouses on preference ratings of AA-5 or better without the allotment symbol.

In short, the purchase of fabricated items by jobbers without an allotment symbol should not present a major problem. The purchase of raw materials, however, will be impossible after July 1 without an allotment symbol and applications to the War Production Board will be necessary.

### End Use Information Is Still Important

Q. Some manufacturers still insist upon end use information while others tell us that there is no War Production Board requirement that end use information be shown on purchase orders. Can you tell us whether we should or should not show end use information on our purchase orders?

A. While it is true that no War Production Board regulation specifically provides that end use information must be shown on all purchase orders, your suppliers still must show on their raw material applications to the War Production Board analysis by end use classification of their shipments and orders on hand. For this information, your suppliers are necessarily dependent upon you and other customers. CMP-4B, the application used by "B" product producers, for example, asks that a manufacturer show the end use analysis by the following classes:

Army, Navy, Aircraft, Maritime Commission, Board of Economic Warfare, Lend Lease, All Other.

Where an order carries an allotment symbol it sometimes will help a manufacturer to properly classify the order as to end use. This is not always true, however. The "S" symbols have been assigned to all "B" products regardless of their relative importance in the war effort and

many requirements which merely carry an "S" allotment symbol are actually for Army, Navy, and Maritime requirements.

If, therefore, you are to place an order on your supplier showing merely the "S" allotment symbol and the preference rating, he would, without any additional information be compelled to show your order as "unidentified"—whereas, it might in reality be for a military end use requirement.

In analyzing your supplier's raw material application, the War Production Board unquestionably will give much consideration to the end use analysis shown. Nearly all of your supplier's requests for army, navy, and maritime uses will, undoubtedly, be granted—whereas, with not enough critical materials available to meet all requirements, the War Production Board is bound to make some cut in that part of your supplier's requests which are marked for "unidentified" uses.

It will be of great assistance to your supplier, therefore, if you will continue to show as much end use information as possible. While this may seem an inconvenience at the time, it will greatly assist your supplier in replacing the materials he uses in producing your requirements and thus, enable him to continue serving you.

### No More "Up Rating" By Allotment Numbers

Q. As we understand it, a purchase order with a preference rating and an allotment number is to take precedence over a purchase order with only a preference rating—within the same rating class. We also understand that dealers' requirements are not assigned an allotment symbol. Under this ruling, will it not eventually become almost impossible to secure deliveries of orders with preference ratings only because of the increasing number of orders carrying both the allotment symbol and the preference rating?

A. The War Production Board, apparently, arrived at the same conclusion that you have with the result that they have recently amended CMP Regulation No. 3 so that the ruling that "an order with a preference rating and an allotment number shall take precedence over an order with a preference rating only"—shall apply only during the second quarter. CMP regulation No. 3 now reads that "an allotment number or symbol applied to a rating after June 30, 1943, shall not have any effect on the rating." Dealers' orders, therefore, that show only a preference rating will, after June 30 be on an equal basis with any other order of the same rating either with or without an allotment symbol.

### Householders Can Use Oil Cooking Stoves, WPB Rules

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Householders may use their oil cooking stoves this summer regardless of the availability of coal or wood-fired stoves, OPA announced May 24.

The present restriction denying fuel oil rations for domestic cooking and heating water if adequate "stand by" equipment is available is being lifted because of the over-all shortage of all fuels, OPA explained. In view of the short supplies of alternate fuels in some areas, a greater saving in fuel will result if oil, rather than wood or coal, is used for summer cooking and hot water.

The change was also prompted by a desire to permit housewives to use their oil cooking stoves, especially for canning purposes, during the hot summer months.

Oil fired hot water heaters are also commonly used in the summer because the coal, or wood, furnaces used to heat water in winter, not only consume a disproportionate amount of fuel in summer, but also, due to lack of adequate controls, heat the entire house.

This action, relaxing the stand-by facilities restriction, is taken in Amendment 65 to Ration Order 11, effective May 29.

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

RATES for "Positions Wanted," 5¢ per word; minimum charge, \$2.50. Three consecutive insertions, 12½¢ per word; minimum charge, \$6.25.

RATES for all other classifications, 10¢ per word, minimum charge, \$5.00 per insertion. Three consecutive insertions, 25¢ per word, minimum charge, \$12.50.

ADVERTISEMENTS set in usual classified style. Box addresses count as five words, other addresses by actual word count.

### EQUIPMENT FOR SALE

CARRIER CONDENSING UNITS. Brand new air-cooled; complete with A.C. motor and control. Packed in original crates. ¼, ½ and ¾ HP. General Electric Motors. Brand new cradle base ½ HP. A.C. 110-220 volt. 1725 RPM. Available for immediate shipment. No priorities necessary. GENERAL REFRIGERATORS CORP., 678 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER Refrigeration units. Air cooled, methyl chloride, complete with control and 110-220 Volt 60 cycle motor: ¼ H.P.—\$89.50; ½ H.P.—\$149.50; 1 H.P.—\$174.50; and 1½ H.P.—\$212.50. Betz standard blower coils (unit coolers) 110 Volt. All copper coil. Model number indicates B.T.U. per hour per 1 degree T.D.: No. 233—\$77.00; No. 320—\$92.75; No. 400—\$99.50. All merchandise brand new in original crates ready for immediate shipment. No priority required from dealers and distributors. Prices are net cash with order FOB Saginaw, Mich., or 25% deposit and balance COD. J. GEO. FISCHER & SONS, INC., Saginaw, Mich., Phone 2-4185.

CARBON TETRACHLORIDE, \$1.40 per gallon in 5 gallon lots; limited quantity. \$1 deposit for container. ½ to ¾ H.P. air cooled condensers, \$6.00. ½ to ¾ H.P. 2 cylinder Frigidaire compressor, \$7.00. All used, in good condition. F.O.B. EDISON COOLING CORP., 310 E. 149th St., New York City.

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# Changes In Regulations on Farm Slaughtering That Permit Fuller Use of Refrigerated Lockers

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Office of Price Administration in an amendment to Ration Order 16, dated May 16, changed its meat rationing regulations to wipe out certain restrictions on the custom-slaughtering of home-produced livestock for consumption on the farm, and at the same time gave details of rationing rules that apply to other situations involving home-produced meat.

Under the regulations as originally drawn, a farmer who brought his own

cattle to a custom slaughtering plant for slaughter and dressing had to surrender red point stamps for the resulting meat, while if he killed and dressed the animal himself on the farm the meat was "ration-free."

This situation is eliminated and other meat rationing problems that face the farmer are clarified in today's amendment.

The regulations now provide that a farmer and his family may consume meat raised on any farm he owns or operates, and may transfer meat from one of his farms to another to provide food for members of the household, without giving up ration points.

However, if the farm owner lives in a city, or any place other than a farm, he must give up ration points for the meat he consumes off the farm, although he need not necessarily pay for the meat in money.

At the same time feeding of employees on farms and ranches was simplified for the employer by an amendment to General Ration Order 5—Food Rationing for Institutional Users. As a result of the change, a farm or range employer who feeds his employees in a bunkhouse or dining hall—operated apart from the employer's household—is no longer required to register as an "institutional user," such as a hotel, restaurant, or similar commercial eating place. He may use meat and other rationed food from his farm's production on the same basis as employers who feed their employees in the household.

## FARM SLAUGHTERING HELPS

By allowing farmers to use custom-slaughtering facilities without surrendering ration points for the meat acquired, OPA recognizes that slaughtering done at an abattoir by a person regularly engaged in the business, is generally done under improved sanitary conditions. Use of these facilities will also result in a greater saving of slaughtering by-products for which there is now a great demand, and which most farms are not equipped either to salvage or to market.

A farmer who acquires meat from a custom slaughterer without surrendering ration points, must provide the slaughterer with a certification intended to establish the fact that the meat he acquires is primarily for food for his family and was produced from livestock raised on the farm.

One copy of the certification is filed by the slaughterer with the livestock producer's local ration board within five days after the meat is transferred, and the second copy is retained by the slaughterer.

## WHAT CERTIFICATE MUST SHOW

The certification signed by the farmer who raised the livestock must contain the following information:

His name, address, the address of his local board, and the date on which he acquired the food from the slaughterer. He must also state that the animal was kept at the place where he regularly lives or at a farm he owns or operates, prior to slaughtering, and show that:

1. He raised the animal from birth to the moment of slaughter, or
2. He fed it for a period of at least sixty days immediately preceding slaughter, or
3. He was in possession of the animal for a period immediately preceding slaughter during which he increased its weight by at least thirty-five per cent of the weight it had at the time he acquired it.

## COLLECT POINTS FOR SALES

A farmer who sells any meat produced from livestock raised on the farm, whether he slaughtered the animal himself or had it custom-slaughtered, must collect ration points for every sale he makes. The point value of farm-slaughtered meat is determined by the point value of meat cuts as listed either on the Consumer or the Trade "Official Table of Point Values of Meat."

Ration stamps or certificates collected for such sales are turned in to local ration boards once during each month in which a sale is made, along with a report of the farmer's slaughtering and sales operations.

The report form (OPA-R-1609) used by the small farmer who produced and sold less than \$2,000 worth of meat or other food rationed under this order in any report period since January, 1942, is extremely simple. Copies will be available both at local

War Price and Rationing Boards, and at the County War Boards of the Department of Agriculture on or about May 20.

The report calls for the following information:

1. The dates covered by the report.
2. The number of head of cattle slaughtered (from which any meat was sold); the total live weight of such cattle; the weight of products sold; the number of ration points collected for sales which are being turned in with the report. (For the purposes of this report, it is pointed out, slaughtering done on a custom basis, where the farmer gets the meat from the slaughterer without giving up points, is treated as part of the farm slaughter.)
3. The slaughterer's or butcher's permit number, as required and issued by the Department of Agriculture.

## MAY ACCEPT 'FUTURE' STAMPS

A farmer who sells meat directly to a consumer may accept red stamps not yet valid for other purposes. The purpose of this provision, it was explained, is to make it possible for the farmer to sell larger cuts of meat than consumers would ordinarily be able to buy with only currently valid meat stamps.

In some farm communities it has been the practice for a group of families to take turns in doing their farm slaughtering, and in this way providing each other with a continuous supply of fresh meat. Such loans may be continued under the present rationing regulations, provided that no one farmer lends more than 400 pounds of beef and veal together, and 150 pounds of other meats, in addition of 25 pounds of other foods rationed under this order in any one calendar year.

Meat "loaned" under this provision need not be returned in kind, but must be replaced by food worth the same number of points and rationed under the meat and fats order.

This action was taken in Amendment 22 to Ration Order 16, effective May 20, 1943.

## Text of Amendments

CHAPTER XI—OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION  
PART 1407—RATIONING OF FOOD AND FOOD PRODUCTS  
[Ration Order 16,1 Amendment 22]  
MEAT, FATS, FISH, AND CHEESES  
Ration Order 16 is amended in the following respects:

1. The last sentence of Section 2.3 (b) is amended to read as follows: (Transfers of "meat" by farm slaughterers to consumers, covered in Section 3.2, are excepted from this rule.)
2. Section 3.1 (a) is amended to read as follows:

(a) Points need not be given up. Any "person," other than an institutional user, who produces any "food covered by this order" primarily for consumption in his own household or on a farm he operates, may consume what he produces and may let members of his family unit and those who eat at his table or on the farm consume it, without giving up points.

(1) If a person produces food covered by this order, from slaughtering done at a place of his where people reside, the food may be consumed point-free, pursuant to this paragraph, only:

- (i) At that place or at any farm of the producer; or
- (ii) Anywhere else by a person who resides at that place or on any such farm or by persons eating at a common table with that resident.

If the producer does not reside either at the place where the slaughtering was done or on a farm of his and wishes to consume the food elsewhere, he must give up points equal to the point value of the food. These points must be given up to the board for the place where he resides, within 10 days after the food is removed from the farm or other place of slaughter.

3. Section 3.2 is amended to read as follows:

Section 3.2 Consumers may purchase larger quantities of meat at a time from farm slaughterers. (a) A "consumer" may buy or "acquire" "meat" in exchange for red "stamps" from his war ration book equal to the point value of the meat transferred, even though the stamps are not yet good, from:

- (1) A primary distributor (other than one who reports or is required to report on OPA Form R-1606) who holds a permit as a farm slaughterer issued by the Food Distribution Administration; or
- (2) A person who holds a permit as a farm slaughterer issued by the Food Distribution Administration and who acquired the meat from a primary distributor in the way permitted in Section 3.4.

Section 3.4 Livestock producers may have animals slaughtered by primary distributors, primarily for household consumption, and acquire the resulting foods point-free. (a) A livestock producer, other than an institutional user, may desire to have his animal slaughtered by a primary distributor and "acquire" the resulting food covered by this order (whether or not it is also processed) from the primary distributor, without giving up points. The livestock producer may do so if he satisfies the conditions of this section, including the conditions stated in the certification required by paragraph

- (b). (b) The livestock producer must sign and give up to the primary distributor two copies of a certification. The certification must show:

- (1) The date of acquisition of the food from the primary distributor;
- (2) The livestock producer's name;
- (3) The address of the place where he resides;
- (4) That:
- (i) The animal was kept at the place where he resides whether or not it is a farm, or
- (ii) The place where he resides is a farm and the animal was kept at another farm of his (in this case, the certification must also show the address of this other farm);
- (5) That:
- (i) He raised the animal from birth to the moment of slaughter, or
- (ii) He fed it for a period of at least 60 days immediately preceding slaughter, or
- (iii) He was in possession of the animal for a period immediately preceding slaughter during which he increased its weight by at least 35% of the weight it had at the time he acquired it;
- (6) That the resulting food is primarily for consumption in his own household or on the farm where he resides on or another farm of his;
- (7) Whether he intends to sell or transfer any of the resulting food;
- (8) The name and address of the "board" for the place where he resides.

(c) He must also prove his identity by showing to the primary distributor his permit issued by the Food Distribution Administration. If he certifies that he does not intend to sell or transfer any of the resulting food and that he is a resident operator of a farm, he may prove his identity by showing his Agricultural Adjustment Administration plan, driver's license, automobile ownership registration card, selective service card, bank book or current utility bill, bearing the name and address shown in the certification. The primary distributor must make a notation on the certification of the type of document shown to him and the number designation contained in the document. (For example, in the case of a bank book, the number would be the account number.)

(d) If the primary distributor has received both copies of the required certification, has been shown the required proof of identity, and has made the required entries on the certification, and if he does not know or does not have any reason to believe that the certification is untrue, he may then "transfer," without getting any points, the food resulting from the slaughter of the animal furnished by the livestock producer. He must keep one copy of the certification and within five days after the transfer, send the other to the board named in the certification.

(e) If the livestock producer sells or transfers some of the resulting food, he must file a report on OPA Form R-1609 with the board named in the certification and give up with it the points which he received for selling or transferring the food. In giving the information called for by the form, he must treat the food sold or transferred as if he produced it. He must also write on the bottom of the

form that it is being filed in accordance with Section 3.4 of the order. The report must be filed within 15 days after the end of the calendar month in which he made the sales or transfers. It must cover all sales or transfers made during that month. The report must be signed by him or by his authorized agent, and is considered filed on time if the envelope in which it is enclosed is postmarked on or before the day it is due. If the livestock producer is a butcher under Food Distribution Order No. 27 of the Food Distribution Administration and has certified that he does not intend to sell or transfer some of the resulting food, he may not sell or transfer any of the food unless he notifies the board named in the certification, in advance, that he intends to sell or transfer some of the food and states the approximate amount he intends to sell or transfer.

5. The last sentence of section 10.4 (g) is amended to read as follows: (Transfers of "meat" by farm slaughterers to consumers, covered in Section 3.2, are excepted from this rule.)

6. Section 11.13 is added to read: Section 11.13 Foods may be transferred, point-free, in the way permitted by Section 3.4 (a) A primary distributor who slaughters an animal for a livestock producer may transfer the resulting food to the livestock producer point-free, in the way permitted by Section 3.4. This amendment shall become effective May 20, 1943.

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